

# The Use of Low-Yield Drone-Launched Incendiary and Concussive Weapons to Inflict Unique Injuries Which Act as Tags on Enemy Combatants so as to Enable the Re-Acquisition of Combatants at a Later Time, Ultimately Enabling the Identification and Location of Senior Terrorist Commanders

5 December 2023

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## Introduction

Although facial recognition has proven useful in certain contexts for identifying known enemy combatants on the battlefield, this is a technology that can be defeated by a simple face mask. In certain parts of the world, it is not unusual for people to keep their faces covered. Significant gaps in human intelligence assets within terrorist networks forces us to rely heavily upon signals intelligence and visual reconnaissance in order to map the hierarchical structure of terrorist networks.

Gait recognition can overcome some of the deficiencies of facial recognition provided that the gait of a target individual deviates sufficiently from the norm. Under normal conditions, any given individual's gait would not be sufficiently unique; particularly if they were wearing loose-fitting clothing; for gait recognition by drone to succeed in positively identifying an individual on a target list.

One cannot simply use a drone platform to follow an individual "all the way home" for reason that tunnel networks running between buildings can be used in order to make clean getaways from active surveillance platforms. They must, therefore, be re-acquired at a later time.

## Abstract

The high precision of drone strikes affords an opportunity to inflict non-fatal, singular injuries to enemy combatants in which the goal is not to kill the combatants as it ordinarily would be, but rather to create unique injuries that would enable their positive identification at a later time e.g. on their way to meetings with senior commanders. With high-resolution optics deployed in key regions on a nearly 24/7 basis, an individual with a sufficiently unique gait could be automatically re-acquired by loitering platforms in their home village based upon their gait alone.

Through a comprehensive database that correlates injury type (burn injuries or concussive injuries, chiefly) with the specific type of gait manifestation, enemy combatants could be exploited without their knowledge in order to help to locate other members of their organization at the same level or at senior levels. This is expected to be particularly effective in Middle Eastern countries in which injured combatants are frequently brought before senior commanders in order to heap

praise upon them for their bravery. Simply ascertaining the location of a combatant's home is frequently sufficient to uncover further details concerning entire networks given that fighters often hail from the same family. It could be reasonably expected that an injured fighter would return home for a time to see family, a fact which affords potential opportunities to unravel entire terrorist networks, provided that their manner of injury is controlled.

## **Conclusion**

This is an example of a methodology that can be implemented with immediate effect using tools that are already available at a minimal cost and virtually no R&D time required.